Across his native plains once more. For bands of steel and piles of stone Can hold no wrongful slave alone; The strength of liberty and truth, The hope and zeal of ardent youth, The late-awakened power of right

Shall grind to dust the mail of might. Fear net! though king and kaiser swear, He shall not breath unguarded air; A mightier King shall laugh to scorn The pride of dust and ashes born, And ransom with his bow and spear The captive of their spies and fear.

Yea! though the death-shot sets him free, So tyrants guerdon liberty; His blood shall cry from foreign sands, And stretch to Heaven unnumbered hands : Strong in their truth to desolate The cowards of a sceptred State.

And o'er the plains, and o'er the hills. Where man his labored life fulfills, His name shall be a tocsin-bell To clamor old oppression's knell; And such a death-born memory be To him, the sweetest liberty. June 21, 1851.

African Colonization-By a Man of Colon. As the infant Republic of Liberia is now attracting the attention of the enlightened nations, and the press of both England and America, I may hope that a communication in regard to that country, and the Afric-Americans in this, may not be deemed a subject intrusive nor foreign to the public interest. And I am encouraged by the just and liberal course you have taken in favor of the proposed line of Steamers to the Western Coast of Africa, and also the boldness with which you have lately urged the propriety and interest of some of the colored people, emigrating from our crowded cities to less populous parts of this country, as the great West, or to Africa or any other place where they may secure an equality of rights and liberty, with a mind unfettered and space to rise. Besides, as your paper is generally read by the progressive and more liberal portion of white Americans and some of the most intelligent of the colored, I may also hope to be confirmed in my present sentiments and measures or driven to new and better convictions. I do not wish to be thought extravagant, when I affirm what I believe to be true, that I have seen no act in your public career as an editor, statesman and philanthropist, more noble and praiseworthy than that of turning your pen and influence to African Colonization and civilization, after finding that you could not secure for the black man in America those inalienable rights to which he with either oppressed nations, is entitled and for which you have heretofore labored. Though the colored people many not appreciate your kind efforts, and those of many other good and true men who pursue your course, we trust you will not on account of present opposition be weary in well defined to him when they shall receive at least the thanks and there day, and fearful as is the tide oppression is rolling over us, we are certain that it is but he present opposition be weary in well defined us here, and assist and encourage our brothern who have sough, or may in future seek liberty on a foreign shore

piest destiny, and the sooner we commence the plorious work the sooner will hight spring up in darkness and the wilderness and the solitary place be glad, and the deserts rejoice and blossom as the rose.

carkness and the wilderness and the solitary place begind, and the deserts rejoice and blossom as the rose.'

I am aware that nothing except the Fugitive Slave
Law can be more startling to the free colored citizens of the Northern States, than the fact that any
man among them whom they have regarded as intelligent and sound in fault should declare his convictions and influence in favor of African Colonization
But the novelty of the thing does not prove it false
nor that he who dare reject a had education and
break loose from long established prejudices may not
have the most conclusive reasons for such a course.

I am aware, too, of the solemn responsibility of my
present position. It must result in some good or
great evil. I maintain that clinging to long cherrished prejudices and iostering hopes that can never
be realized, the leaders of the colored people in this
country have failed to discharge a great and important duty to their race. Seeing this, though a mere
private business man, with a trembling pen I come
forward alone, joining with friend and foe in moving
the wheel of a great enterprise, which though unpopular
with those it designs to benefit, must result
eventually in the redemption and enfranchisement of
the African race.

eventually in the redemption and enfranchisement of the African race.

With the conviction of a purpose so noble, and an end so beneficent, I cannot notice the misrepresentations, slander and anathemas, which I must for a while endure, even from those whose approbation and good will I would gladly retain. It was no deficult task to have seen, that unless they could force emancipation, and then the perfect social and political equality of the races, human nature, human pride and passions would not allow the Americans to acknowledge the equality and malienable rights of those who had been their slaves. One or the other must be dominant. For this reason, seven years ago, while a student, I advocated the plan of a separate state for colored Americans—not as a choice, but as a necessity, believing it would be better for our manhood and intellect to be freemen by ourselves than political slaves with our oppressors. I enlisted at once the aid of a few colored young men, of superior talent and ability, and we were earnestly taking measures to negotiate for a tract of land in Mexico, when the war and its consequences blasted our hopes, and drove us from our purpose. About five years ago! told my excellent friend, Geo. L. Seymour of Liberia (who, after a residence of some yearsethere, had returned to this city to take out his family) that I knew only one way to develop the faculties of our people in this country, and this by their entire separation from oppression and its

When Williams sparty and young Riebard Morris we could not returned to this city to the faculties of our people in this country, and that by their entire separation from oppression and its influences, and that if I was completed to abandom my plan of a separate State in America, I would devote my voice, my pear, my heart and soul to the cause of Liberia. I have since written to him that he has my heart in Africa now, and in two or three years, if we live, I will shake hands with him on the banks of the St. John.

Ever since a lad of fifteen, it has been my constant study to bear how I might best contribute to elevate the would and political position of the oppressed and unfortunate people with whom I amely have endeavored, in my humble way, to plead the cause of three millions of the native sous of Africa. But every word untered the horse behalf subjects us to the impulsion of being a Colonizationist, and covers us with it column ourse and wicked was naturally associated with the term, when in spire of facts and the evidence on? For the beneated reason. What is Colonizationist, and covers us with it column ourselves that offirm, if such I may call it for the sake of argument, can exist only with those who have forgotten the history of Piymouth Rock and Jamestown, or who are determined not to know the truth, and my conditions of the mark that it my column or who are determined not to know the truth or who are determined not to know the truth or who are determined not to know the truth or who are also of the history of Piymouth Rock and Jamestown, or who are determined not to know the truth or who are also of the history of Piymouth Rock and Jamestown, or who are determined not to know the truth of whom the was shot by M. Hill and W. both should also the praves of them for the high of the world the praves of their fathers. After the Morris should be madequate to the task. As we have gathered here that Humble the determined not the known the truth of the praves o

and Indians on a foreign, bleak and desolate shore. Oppressed at home, they emigrated to Holland, and after remaining there twelve years, returned to England, and found not the hope of rest until they came oppressed at home, they emgrated to Holland, and after remaining there twelve years, returned to England, and found not the hope of rest until they came to America. That very persecution and oppression of the mother country planted in America the purest civil and religious institutions the world had ever seen. And now this powerful Republic, by her oppression and mjustice to one class of this people, will plant in Africa a religion and morality more pure, and liberty more universal, than it has yet been the lot of any people to enjoy. I never have been of that class who repudiate everything American.—While I shall never make any compromise with Slavery, nor feel indifferent to its blighting, withering effects on the human intellect and human happiness, I cannot be so blind as not to see and believe that in spite of all its corrupting influences on national character, there is yet piety virtue, philanthropy and distinterested benevolence among the American people, and when by the progress of free thought and the full development of her free institutions, our country shall have removed from her national escutcheon that plague-spot of the nation, she will do more than all others in sending the light of liberty and everlasting love into every portion of the habitable globe. In our enthusiasm and devotion to any great benevolent cause, we are generally unwilling to make the best use of men as we find them, until we have wasted our energies in accomplishing nothing, or a calmer reflection convinces us of our error. It is well for those to whom this reflection comes not too late. We have been an unfortunate people. For 400 years the avarice, fraud and oppression of Europeans and their descendants have been preying upon the children of Africa and her descendants in America. Says my eloquent correspondent, in writing upon this subject. "I know this was the soil on which I was born, but I have no bride of ancestry to point back to. Our forefathers did not come here as did the Pilgruin fathers, in search of a place where

lum."

During the past thirty years two influential and respectable associations have arisen in our behalf, each claiming to be the most benevelent, and each seemingly opposed to the intentions and purposes of the

During the past thirty years two indimential and respectable associations have arisen in our behalf, each inclaiming to be the most benevolent, and each seemingly opposed to the intentions and purposes of the other.

The American Colonization Society on the one hand proposed to benefit us by the indirect means of planting a Colony on the western coast of Africa, as an Asylum for the free colored people and manumitted slaves of the United States; and by this means also to send the blessings of civilization and religion to the benighted sons of that continent. The principal obstacle in the way of their success has been that the free colored people, as a body, everywhere, have denounced the whole scheme as wicked and mischievous, and resolved not to leave this country, while those who have gone to that Colony, from a state of Slavery, as the condition of freedom, have been least able to contribute to the knowledge and greatness of a new country, and impart civilization and the arts and sciences to its heathen inhabitants. This Society was one of the few that are popular in their very beginning. But that which made it most popular with the American public furnished the cause of the opposition of the colored people. They creeked a platform so broad that the worst enemies of the rare could stand upon it with the same grace and indistinguished from the honest and true philaultiepsit. It could at the same time appeal for support to the picty and benevolence of the North, and to the projudices and sordd interest of the South I state this simply as a fact, not for the purpose of inding fault. It is always easier to show one plan faulty than to produce a better one.

Notwithstanding the different and adverse motives that have prompted the friends of Colomization, they certainly have labored perseveringly and unitely for the accomplishment of one great purpose. And in spite of all our former distruist we must give them the credit at least of producing as yet the only great pactical scheme for the amendate manual time and t clared a moral and intellectual inferiority of our race, with an incapacity ever to enjoy the rights and prepogatives of freemen in the land of our birth, the other has declared that hatred to the race and the love of Slavery were the only motives that prompted the Colonizationsts to action. In taking a liberal and more comprehensive view of the whole matter, we believe that whatever may have been the faults inconsistencies and seeming opposition of either, both have been instrumental in doing much good in their own way and under the guidance of an all-wise Providence, the labors, devotion and sacrifices of both will work together for good, and tend toward a grander and more sublime result than either association at present contemplates.

[To be continued.]

Another Virginia Tragedy.

The Lynchburg Virginian of the 3d gives the following particulars of a tragedy which

has aircady been briefly noticed in The Tribune.

We are called upon this morning to record another most painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of this place. The circumstances which caused it, however, being of the most delicate nature, we shall allude to them only in so far as will be necessary to make intelligible the sad determination of the affair. On Sunday evening last, about dark, Dr. Lorenzo D. Wilhams, son of John M. Wilhams, residing just across the river, on the Amberts side, cloped with the cidest daughter, aged about unacteen, of Capt. Richard G. Morris, who also lives immediately over the river, with the purpose of marrying her. The couple, accompanied by one of W.'s brothers, and a Mr. Edmind Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington City. has already been briefly noticed in The Tribune.

The family of the young lady getting wind of the clopement, accidentally, in a short time after it oc-curred. Capt. Morris and his son, Richard G., pre-pared, unmediately for a pursuit. They overhauled copenion, accadentally, in a short lime after it occurred. Capt. Morris and his son, Richard G., prepared, immediately for a pursuit. They overhauled
the rumaways in Charlottesville, they having been
disappointed in moeting a readly conveyance from
that place. The daughter was concealed in the hotel, but the father and brother got possession of her,
and then had Williams and his party bound over in
the same of \$1,000 each. Both parties left for home,
and on Tuesday evening they put up accidentally at
the same notel, in Lovingston, Nelson County.
When Williams's party and young Richard Morris
were seated at the supportable opposite each other,
some indignity was offered young Morris by the
other party, when he threw his plate into the face of
Williams. Morris, Williams and Hill then commenced a general shooting, which resulted, after
some eight or ten rounds, in the immediate death of
young Morris, and the mortally wounding of Hill,
and it is said of Williams also.

Young M. was shot in the head, and in a vital part

UNITED STATES CENSUS....1850.

OFFICIAL TABLES.

Prepared exclusively for the N. Y. Tribune. TATE OF NEW YORK

	1240 011	No. 01	17 (17.7)	E POPUL	
COUNTRES.	dwell-	fami-	Males.	Female.	Total
	ings		45,534	16.576	92.1
Albany	12,747	17,311	19,403		37,6
llegany		5.810			30.24
froome	5,651		20,940		38,84
attaraugus	9,239	9.978	28,123		54.90
'ayuga				24,538	50,33
hauta que		5 206			20.50
hemung	5,695	5,206	19,953		48.00
Thenango		7,031	20,547	19.388	39.50
linton		7,683	20,977	20,799	41,77
Columbia			12,685	12,418	25,18
Tertland		7.252	29,364	19,364	39.63
Delaware		18,963	28,216	28,806	57,03
Outchess		19,000	\$1,613	48,611	1(b),2
Essex		5 A A B D	16,123	14,915	31,65
rankim		4,313	13,195	11,848	25,9
Fulton		4,313 3,794	10,157	9,922	20,0
E GLIBORY		3.353	1 644401	14,012	28,4
Jenesee		5,989	16.486	15,746	32,2
Greene		418	11,209	978	7,31
iamilton		6,976	19,557	18,565	39,0
Herkimer		12,037	34,745	33,226	67.9
lefferson	15,808				131.8
Kings	4.624	4,650			24.43
ivingston	7,172	7,373		19,789	40.5
Madison		8,438	21,570	21,213	42,75
Monroe		15,954	44,443	42,530	86,9
Montgomery	5,358	5.711	15,306		31.5
New-York	37,676	0.500.000	5 942 110		502,00
Nmgara	7,455	7,550	21.502	20,367	41,93
Oneida		17,627	301,0503	48,R20	911,21
Onondage		13,879			95,25
Orange			27,419	27,364	54,71
Ontario	7,868	8,030	28,097		43,4
Orleans		5.319	14,624	13,775	28,3
Oswego	THE OWNER OF THE PARTY.	11,352	32,149	29,831	61.98
MWCEO			24,076	24,405	
Patham		2,861	7,094	6,914	14,04
Muliani		6,809		16,576	
Queens	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
Kensselaer			7.263		14.3
Richmond		3.207	7,263 8,782	7,556	16.38
Rockland	11.709	11.914	34,997	33,584	
St. Lawrence	7,802	5,501	22,343	22,523	45.00
Saratoga		3,421	10,168	9,499	19.49
Schenectady		5,985	16,706		
Scoharie					25,3
Seneon		11,426	33,092	36,317	63,49
stenhen		7,414	17,396		34,80
uffolk	4,353	4,491	17,921	11,715	24.96
Sullivan	4.462		13,281	11,911	24,6
Tiega	7,103		19,360	19,068	38,5
COMP. TO BC 2 17.50	6 FARTON	20 701	20,092		57,80
Ister			8,863		17.1
Warren		8.317	22,633	21,764	44,0
Washington					44.71
Wayne	1 00.000	10.306			56,2
Westchesier	SE 355099	6,017			31.5
Wyomini		3.936			20,4
Total	3,784				

COUNTRY	Males.	Females	Total Free Col.	TOTAL PREETO	Deaths.	Farms.	Productive Establishments
Albany	537	632	1,169	93,279	1,710	2,841 3,178	395 291
Allegaay	68) 211	57 268	419	30,660	795	2,497	229
Cattarau s	46	56	102	38,950	413	3,755	299
Cayuga	287	247	5341	55,450	736	4,228	507
Chautauq'e	71	64	15.0	50,496	393	5,163	330
Chemning	148	136	284	28,821	468 542	4,471	565
Chaten	132	130 43	112	40,047	139	2,895	4.59
Columbia	596	7011	1.297	43,073	526	2,512	230
Cortland	18	19	37	25,140,	326	1,465	201 433
Delaware	110	26	1,970	30,000	1,185	3,000	610
Erie	935 #05	1,035	779	100,993	2,160	4,880	4230
Essex	35	3.5	50	31,148	203	1,8711	199
Franklin	30	399	59	25,102	205	1,667	1129
Fulton	39	59	.92	20,171	174	1,361	238
Genezee	34	38	72	33,126	331	2,574	433
Greene	440	654	101	2,188	18	261	1.7
Herkimer		89	102	38,244	386	9.723	277
Jefferma.	90			680,152	572	5.500	630
kings	1.923	M. B38	3.994	135,881	2,892	303	915
Livingston	23	79	105	24,451 40,875	459	2,374	363
Madison	106	151	289	43,072	548	3.843	\$0.9
Montgom's	328	349	1677	87,650	1,995	4,123	526
Montgom's	218	195	413	31,997	321	1,683	267
New-York.	5,988	7,592	13,520	315.547 42.260	11,1094	3,074	3,367
Oneida	329	127 394	653	99,566	1,029	6,292	9.22
Onondaga.	300		- 603	85,690	1, (31)	4,594	1,410
Orange	1.187	1,175	2,362	49,917	633	3,426	3,57
Ontario	230	(2565)	100	28,501	287	2,271	232
Oswego	109	100	216	62,195	1130	4.4971	610
Otsege	67	90	157	48,636	3011	4,754	330
Putnam	7.5	55	130	14,135	210	9,303	189 199
Queens	1,694	1,750.	1,026	36,833 73,263	974	2,979	639
Richmond .	307	979	586	11,003	939	212	37
Rockland	291	202		16,962	219	683	1114
at Lauter	159	317	36	68,617	689	6.134	456 349
Saratoga	27.4		580	45,646	220	3,465	107
Scolume	940		#36	33,548	345	2,439	220
Scheen	185	9.5	1100	25,441	311	1,555	240
Strubes	176	156	3602	6/3,771	627 643	3.797	576
Suffolk				36,922 23,008	2.548	1,800	360
Troga	36		197	24,8300	213	2,026	334
Tompkins	100	LIME	296	38,746	391	3,194	484
Ulster	739	341	1,581	59,385	942	3,513	126
Warren	0.6	20		17,198	491	3.007	270
Washington			34B) 253	44,750		3,957	= 10
Wayne	1.000	956		58.261	820	2,385	35%
Wyoming	19	710		31,981	336	3,360	199
Yates	26	72	148	20,590	223	1.673	165

		-
1	Total 22,963 24,949 47,511 3,697,695 46,651 178,69	8 23,985
1	STATISTICS OF NEW-YORK-RECAPITULA	TION.
	Dwellings in the State Families in the State	556,939
	White Males	
	White Females. 1,304,278 Total Whites	,049,191
١	Free Colored Males	
	Free Colored Females 24,919 Total Colored	47,914
	Aggregate Population	1.097,095
1	Deaths during the year	150,651
1	Farms in cultivation. Manufacturing establishments producing \$500 and	
u	interately	23,985

#
5 St. Population S St. Slaves Total D S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
55 St. Population S St. Population From Date Population S DEST Population S DEST Population S DEST Population C ENSIGNATION Population S DEST Population S DE
Sinvex. Si Siaves. Si Dillis Total College Pepulation. College Free Whotes College Free Whotes College Free Color of College F
B Side Population Substitute Population
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2 STR Total E Street Population E
2 STR Total E Street Population E
Slave Feeting
St. A. W. Management

	90,612	20 Sept Slave 20 Sept Popul 20 Sept Popul 20 Sept Popul 20 Sept Popul	Aliente E	
Fortal	Washington York	Armordank Cumberland Franklin Haucick Kennelse Luroin Oxford Pendawod Pendawod Prestague	MANAGOR	
DAL SE	5,835		Houses	
187,201	11, 11 11, 11 11, 11 11, 11	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	Families.	ST
25/1662	15,020		White Mules.	TA
118. BELLORGE CENTRES 186. EDI	10,758	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	White Females.	STATE OF
ESC 185	20,063	#102101616 #102101616	Table 11 Charles and 11 Co.	
207	-		Colored Males.	3
670		9.42.30	Color d Females	=
1375	-	-ua.9Epel.	Total Colored.	MAINE.
280 134	10,101 0,101 0,101	######################################	Total Population.	
7.345	987	Hadaanuse:	Deaths.	
985 7.515 16,769 3	10-4		Farms.	
-	-			

Productive Establishments. STATISTICS OF MAINE-RECAPITULATION Free Colored Males
Free Colored Females
Total Colored
Aggregate Pepulation Deaths during the year.
Farms in cultivation
Manufacturing establishments producing \$300 and
upwards. STATE OF MARYLAND.

To recommend the No. of Particles of the Particles of the Samuel of the Particles of the Samuel of t 10,088 Females. 1 | Males | Ma 5 sates salt affer 2 5882 Productive El da Siesasa e n Sm . Fugitives. El u un negation -- Sa sol Manamitted Ten of the figitives in Kent Co. are owned by William Modit. Foorteen fogitives in Harford belong to James Muffield.

STATISTICS OF MARYLAND—RECAPITULATION
Dwellings in the State. 01,700
Families in the State. 07,384 Whate Males
Whate Males
Whate Fernales.
Total Whites
Free Colored Males.
Free Colored Females.
Slaves 211,495 207,095 410,590 Total Colored583.01; Deaths in the year..... Farms Manufacturing establishments producing \$500 and Slaves run away during the year.... Slaves manumitted during the year.

NEW-MEXICO.

The ages of the free inhabitants of New-Mexico, as ascertained by the Census, having been classified, we give below a table showing the number in each county over 80 years of age. These facts prove the health of this Territory to be as good it not better than that of any other country in the world, and are interesting as showing the extraordinary longevity to which many of the inhabitants have attained.

In Valencia County, Candelario Aguiar, a farmer, was 130 years old when the Census was taken; Jose Ortado was 110, Rosa Billejos 110, Rose Montallo 106, Maria J. Pacheco 103. The males seem to attain a greater age than the fedes, in preportion to their number.

	Persons over 20 years of age		Persons over 90 years of age.		Persons over 100 years of are				
COUNTRY.	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females	Fotal
Sie Arriba an Muguel valence santa Ana thos Sermablio santa Fe	26 47 17 35 22	22 16 31 4 12 14 18	57 42 78 21 47 36 33	日日日本日から	SHERRE	174 107 8 10 1	SOUTH IN	5 4 10	5 9 18 2 1
Total.	197	112	314	62	28	50	17	23	10

The Piracy on the Coast of Sumatra.

The Salem Register publishes a letter from Diah, west coast of Sumaira, dated April 1, giving a detailed statement of the outrage committed by the Malays, on the Shukan bark Clementina, the-fore alluded to.) under the signatures of Charles II. Rhodes, Master of American bark Borneo, and Capt. Benjamin Balch, Jr., of the ship Ariosto.— These centlemen recrobbery of the Italian bark Clemantina by the Ma lays of Dish. Capt. Baich, of the Ariosto, first became aware on the 30th, while his vessel was laving at Babahwee, and he immediately proceeded to the Bornes lying at Puloo Riah. Capt. Balch stated that he was alarmed at about 4, A. M. by some person hading his vessel. Upon going on deck and getting the had alongside, found it to be a boat from the two persons, one of them badly wounded in the head, bleeding profusely and perfectly naked. Had him taken on board and the wound dressed. They informed him that the Malays had taken the bark and

killed the Captain and mate.

The Rajah of Teloocrost was informed of the af fair, and his assistance requested to help to get the vessel from the hands of the Malays. At Tence croot Capt. Rhodes found the carpenter of the Ciemantina working for the Rajah, took bun with hime armed five of his seamen, and proceeded to the Ariosto Capt. Rhodes further narrates as follows

manthia working for the Rajar. Look nim with lithe armed five of his seamen, and proceeded to the Ariosto Capt. Rhodes further nurrates as follows:

"On reaching her, found that another boat had arrived from the "Clemantina," with seven more of the Balain crew one of them bady wounded in the hand. They stated that at the time they left the back, the Malays had full possession of her.

We now commenced to get the Ariosto under way bot, the wind failing, save up the attempt. Armed Capt. Balet's crew and started with boats containing twelve in all—the Italians in one of their boats unarmed. After getting a part of the way saw a signal flying on boa of the bark. On getting hear enough saw many Malays on board and one Italian. Now pulled directly for the bark. Capt. Balet/so the starboard quarter and myself for the larboard bow; boarded her from both sales at the same time, and found her in complete possession of the Malays, there being about twenty of them on deek, all completely armed. Drove them all into the Malay boats alongside, exceptions head man from Quallah Oongah, and Libby Dooiah, Jerrytoolis of the bark—they stating that they were friends, and knew nothing of the affair until that morning that they were friends, and knew nothing of the affair until that morning that they was at that place. Ordered them all into their Doois and set the American colors to let our vessels know we had taken pessession of her.

At this time the boat containing the Italian crew reached us. We found the bark in the ulmost contusion, pepter, in bags and loose, scales and weights, common shot, clothing and broken crockery strewed around, the deek, bulwarks and rail spattered with blood one corpse lying across the thresthold of the cabin door, the cabin deek covered with blood. After clearing a place to lay the deeal or wounded upon, commenced to search for all that might be on board. Found one body at the foot of the lower cabin steps, cold and right, covered with blood found another body in the lower cabin, covered with boxes, o

Capt. Baich and myself now concluded, as the Capt. Baich and myself now concluded, as the weather was very hot and sultry, that it was necessary to bury them at once and as we did not deem it either sale or prudent to risk either ourselves or people on shore at this time, called all the people and had the burnal service performed by the Italian crew, and committed the bodies to the deep.

At about noon the Rajah of Teloocroot, Tueo Nydiger, reached the bark with two Proas filled with men and arms. He came directly on board. After stating the case to him, he wished us to remain at anchor until the next morning, and he would go on

shore, and try, if possible, to get any of the specie, or articles plundered from the vessel. Saw every thing ready to get the bark under sail, or act on the defensive, there being two cannons on board, which were all the arms we found. Divided the people into two watches, Capt. Balchtaking charge of one watch and myself of the other. All remained peaceable and quiet during the night.

Morning, 31st March, Ally George, the Jerrytoolis of the Borneo, came off from Diah, where I had sent him the previous day, to ascertain all he could in reliation to the affair. He informed us that, as near as he could find out, all the articles taken out of the bark were taken to Diah, that Coguan see Dam and Hedgie Mattahee were the originators and actors of the whole piot, that they had all the money between them in their possession—the Malays stating that there were eight kegs and five bags of dollars, with many other articles.

At about II A. M., the French ship Nantes, Capt. Leroy, came in at anchor. Sent a boat inviting the captain to call on board the bark. He came directly on board, said he get the news of the affair at 4 P.M. the previous day, got his vessel under way and came as soon as possible. At about 2 P.M., the American ship Plato, Captain M. Lord, came in at anchor—Captain Lord came directly on board, said he got the news of the affair on shore at Patty, at 9 A.M., went on board, got his vessel under way and came directly up. At about 4 P.M., the Rajah of Teloocroot sent off word from Quallah Oongah that he should like to have all the vessels remain, as he was in hopes of obtaining some of the money or articles from Diah, or he should attack the place the next morning.—Concluded to remain. Through the might, all peaceable and quiet.

Morning, 1st April, the French ship Adele, Capt.

Amority, came in at anchor, Capt. Amority coming directly on board the bark.

The original of the above parrative was left on board the Clementina, signed by Captains Rhodes and Balch and the two French Captains, and witnessed by the Captain of the Plato. The following statement concludes the narrative :

After consulting with the masters now together, came to the conclusion that, as there was one navigator left on board the bark, it was best to put him in first officer. There being all her original crew left, (except the Captain and two officers killed.) being except the Captain and two officers killed.) being men enough to take care of and work the vessel, and Capt. Lerey offering to send one of his officers to take charge of and conduct the vessel to the Isle of Bourbon, and deliver her up to the proper authorities there, called all the Italian crew, and stated this our conclusion, to which they fully consented. Libby Doolah being on beard, and being Jerrytoolis of the bark, we thought it best that he should go in the vessel to Bourbon, to state what he knew of the affair. There being several of the bead men on board. There being several of the bead men on board. One gah and Teloceroot. We accordingly kept him from going on shore. We now all left the bark in charge of her proper authorities and chief officer.

At daylight on the morning of 2d April. Diah was attacked by the Rajach of Telocroot, and the greater part of the town laid in ashes, but neither the money nor the actors in this piratical transaction have as yet been detected.

A vessel of war would not be far from the right

A vessel of war would not be far from the right place, if one could be spared, to visit this place at the present time.

Onto.-The Whig State Convention held at Columbus, July 3, was a most enthusiastic assemblage, if we can judge from the reports given of it. Hon. W. H. TRIMBLE presided over the temperary organization, and HANSON L. PENN, of Brown Co., was the permanent President. Mr. Penn was assisted by a Vice President from each of the 21 Congressional Dis-

Secretaries — Geo. G. Stedman, of Hamilton Co. D. H. Lyman, of Muskingham: P. C. Smith, of Pickaway: J. S. Herrick, of Portage: J. Medall, of coshocton. Wm. Osborn, of Ashiand. W. M. Bowles, of Vinton. R. Woodrew, of Ross.

The following is the ticket for State and Judi cial officers nominated by the Convention:

cial officers nominated by the Convention:

For Governor-Sauvel F. Vinton, of Gallia Co.
For Lividenoit Governor-Ephraim R. Eckley, of
Carroll Co.

Servilary of State—Earl Bill, of Eric.
Atturney General—Henry Stanbery, of Franklin.
Auditor of State—John Woods, of Butler.

Treasurer of State—Abert A. Bliss, of Lorain.
Public Works—Daniel Seegur, of Lucas, John Madeira, of Ross. David H. Lyman, of Muskingum.
Septeme Judges—S. J. Andrews, of Cuyahoga. C.
Convers, of Muskingum. Peter Odlin, of Montgomery. Bellamy. Storer. of Hamilton. George B.

Way, of Deliance.

The resolutions which we present below were resented by Hon. John L. Green, and unani-

mously adopted:

Resolved, That the resolutions of the Wing Convention of A. D. 1848 and A. D. 1850, declare the position of the Wings of Ohio on State and National policy: that Protection to American Industry, a Sound Currency, the Improvement of our Rivers and Harbors, an unyielding Opposition to all Encroachments by the Executive Power, and a paramount regard to the Constitution and the Union, are new, as ever, the cardinal principles of the Wing party.

Resolved, That, as a National party, the White mously adopted :

new, as ever, the cardinal principles of the Wing party.

Resolved, That, as a National party, the Wing party is now, and aiways has been, in favor of a cordinal and hearty support of the Constitution of the United States, that we regard all its provisions as equally binding, and we feel ourselves ready and willing to carry them out fully and faithfully.

Resolved, That the National Administration, under the guidance of our Wing President, Milliago Filliagor, as the unbounded condence of the Wings of Ohio, that in our demestic policy, its manly also-carry of Protection to Native Industry, the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors, the reduction of Postage, and the Strict Accountability and Economy of Public Officers, its energetic, republican, truthful, and dignified management of our Foreign Affairs.

age, and the Strict Accountability and Economy of Public Officers, its energetic, republican, truthful, and dignified management of our Foreign Affairs, have secured for it the gratifule of this, and the respect of other nations.

Remired, That as the Compromise measures were not recommended by a Whig Administration, and were not passed as party measures by Congress, perfect toleration of opinion respecting those measures should be accorded to Whigs everywhere.

Remired, That it is the desire of the Whigs of Onio that Gen. Wingristo Scorr should be the candidate of the Whig party for President of the Union as the most at the election of A. D. 1852, and we corduity recommend him to the Whigs of the Union as the most deserving and suitable candidate for that office.

Remired, That while we express our preference, the Whigs of Onio will cheerfully support the nomine of a Whig National Convention and that for the purpose of ascertaining the choice of the Whigs of the Union, we recommend that such a Convention will be held at Cincinnati, at such time as may be agreed upon.

Resolved, That the ticket which this Convention

agreed upon.

Resolved, That the tacket which this Convention this day presents to the people of Onio, embraces men of worth, ability, and integrity, and we recommend it to the warm and enthusiastic support of the

mend it to the warm and enthusiasing support of the Wings throughout the State.

Resulved, That the following gentlemen he and they are hereby recommended as suitable persons to act as a State Whig Central Committee for the ensuing year, to act until their successors are appointed those named who reside out of Columbus, to act as activisory members. And said Committee shall have inose named who reside out of Communications and account of the Communication of the Communic Samuel F. Vinton of Gallipolis, the Whig

cominee for Governor, was nominated on the hirst ballot, and is highly spoken of by the Whig and Independent press of Ohio. Mr. Vinton is native of Massachusetts-a State that has ever been prolific in great men and sound principles. He came to Ohio in 1819, and settled in Gallipolis, in the practice of law. In 1822, after a residence in that District of only three years, so great was the confidence with which he had inspired the community, that he was elected to Congress with hardly a dissenting voice. He continued in the public service as member from bat District, until 1837, when he declined a reelection, that he might devote himself to the management of his private affairs and the prac-tice of his profession. In 1840 he was again re-turned to Congress from the same District, which he has continued to represent until the

MURDER OF A BOAT'S CREW .- A corres pondent of the New-Bedford Mercury, under date of Hong Kong, April 20, gives the following particulars of the murder of a boat's crew attached to the whalng bark Boy, of Warren, a brief mention of which has already been made :

has already been made:

"On the 23d January, at an island not laid down on the charts, called by the whalers Kinglap, about 180 miles east of Ascension, and a short distance east of the Caroline Group, Capt. Luce, of the bark Boy, of Warrers, with a boat's crew, was cut off by the natives. The boat had been on shore the day previous without the natives showing any hostility. A second boat's crew was sent to endeavor to learn something without the natives showing any hostility. A second toot's crew was sent, to endeavor to learn something of the fate of the Captain and his boat's crew. They were attacked by the natives, and a white man from the shore warned them to leave, as the natives were bringing canoes from the other side of the island to take them. He also informed them that the Captain and all the crew had been murdered. This account we received from one of the crew of the Boy. He came from Ascension in the Oneco, of Boston. We have reported this affair to the commanding officer of our squaeron in these waters. CITY ITEMS.

The steamer Alabama arrived yesterday morning, in fifty-eight hours from Savannas, We are again indebted to the Summat Republican Georgian and News for favors.

-The Southerner also arrived yesterday morning in fifty hours from Charleston. Our friends of the Courser will accept our thanks for late Charleston

FIRST PEACHES OF THE SEASON .- WE have received from J. H. Broas & Co., (136 West-st. and 218 Washington-st..) some of the first Peaches of the season, received yesterday by the steamer Alabama from Savannah. The specimens sent as give excellent promise of another feast of Peaches this Summer, being plump, well-favored, and deliciously aromatic. May there be many such

FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENSES .- A

Forgery and False Pretenses.—A young Irishman, named John Henderson, was arrested yesterday by officer Bowens, of the Fourth Ward, for obtaining a letter at the Post Office, addressed to Alfred G. Stares, of this City, containing a draft from the London Joint Stock Bank on Messrs. Jas G. King & Sons, bankers, 33 Wuliamest, for I flootsterling. After receiving the draft or letter of credit, which was in favor of Stares—with whom he was intimately acquainted—he proceeded to 33 Williams stand tried to draw the money, but the firm would not pay the draft until he would bring a person to certify inta he was in the 2d inst., and Henderson shortly afterward brought a Mr. Phalen, grocer, 62 Roseve list, whose representations did not appear satisfactory, and on the 3th inst. he brought an individual caring himself Aaron Butterfield, and representing himself to be of Butterfield & Co.'s Express. The bankers thinking all was right, told one of the clerks to pay the draft, which was done, and Henderson signed the name of Stares to the bhils. Butterfield staled that he knew the person who was representing he first to be Stares, and it was through his representations that Henderson drew the money. This Mr. Butterfield, it appears, is not of the Express Company from which he hailed, but an autotioneer. The troad my quickly discovered, and Henderson, being arrested made the following confession.

The charge is correct and true. The latter of court find my possession, and the temptation was very rec. I looked at the document once of twice, and thought of was furning it, but when I thought of my situation was servers. I looked at the document once of twice, and thought of was furning it, but when I thought of my situation was serverse. I looked at the document once of twice, and thought of was furning it, but when I thought of my situation was every rec. I looked at the document once of twice, and thought of was furning it, but when I thought of my situation was every rec. I looked at the document once of twice, and thought of w

It was as follows

"New York, July 5, 1831

"The bearer is known to me as John Phalen, gross, No 67 Received st. (Signed)

"A BUTTERFIELD,
"A

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A LABORATORY .-About 11 o'clock Monday morning, a young may by the name of Morris Malone, met with a shocking by the name of Morris Malone, met with a shocking and probably fatal accident in the steam laborater of Mr. Belmont, situated in Mercer-st., near the exence of Fourth. It appears the unfortunate young man had only been at work in the establishment for a few days, and out of curiosity, ascended a lasker to witness the performance of the extensive machinery, which was in swift motion, and white he was looking down upon it, his foot slipped and he follamong the works, causing his body to be crushed at the most horrible mainer. His left leg and thin were literally torn and severed from the body, and crushed to a jelly. The poor sufferer was conveyed to the hospital in great agony; and, strange to sar, was alive up to a tate hour at night. The surgens were of opinion he could not live.

ARREST FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Thos. Arrest for Highway Robbery.—Thus, Tonge, residing at No. 2 Dover-st., yesterday appeared before Justice Osborne, and made affidar that on the morning of the 5th inst., he was passing through Frankfort-street, when he was violently a saulted by three men named Wim. Thompson, Edwi Bryant, and one Dougherty, who knocked him down and beat him severely. He finally escaped from them, and on reaching his place of residence discovered that his waich was gone, and he strength suspects the rascals with robbing him of it. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of the accused, who were arrested and committed for examination.

ARRESTS FOR LARCENTES. - A female named Ann Northrup was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing a quarter eagle, a \$2 bank bill and a quantity of wearing apparel, from the house of Mrs. Balistier, 7 Reade-st. She was held to answer the

James Duffy was vesterday arrested on a charge of entering the shoe store of Mr. Johnson, on Sunday last, while the litter was at church, and stealing therefrom several pairs of calishin boots. The accused was committed by Justice Bleakley for examination.

Edward and Ann McGrathy were yesterday ar-rested on a charge of stealing \$45 in money and a bank book, the property of Eliza Graham, resaling at 26 Roesevelt-st. The money was recovered, but not so the bank book. The parties were committed by Justice Osborn for trial.

INFANT DESERTED .- About 10% o'clock the driver had gone on a short distance further, be looked into the stage, and seeing a bundle lying on the seat, he suspecting he had found a treasure, got off his box to examine it, when it turned out to bea suby about six days old, wrapped up in a blanket. He left it at the Sixteenth Ward Station, from which place it was yesterday conveyed to the Alms House.

KILLED BY A FALL .- Mary Truckle, a child 2 years and 2 months old, whose parents resule at 121 Third-st., on Monday evening fell from the 4th story window to the pavement, a distance of 50 feet, and died from the effects of the fall in a few mo-ments. The child had lifted the sash during the momentary absence of its nurse. An inquest was held upon the body.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW .- A few days SIMPED FROM A WINDOW.—A few days since John Heath, a stage driver, was taken ill with the small pox, and having no relatives in the city was left alone in his room, at the corner of Sixth-av, and Tenth-st. Yesterday morning, before daylight, he became delirious and imped from the third story window to the street, cutting and bruising himself badly, but apparently breaking no bones. He was taken to the City Hospital without delay.

WHITE, THE LABEL FORGER.-Officer Wm. H. Stevens yesterday received a letter from officer Best of Buffaio, setting forth that since the ar officer Best of Buffaio, setting forth that since the servest of White in that city, a day or two since, for forging the labels for a medicine known as "Dara" Vegetable Pain Killer." he has discovered several thousands of the forged labels and also the plate for striking off the likeness of Dr. Davis. Other matters of importance connected with this fraud, it is expected, will be developed in the course of a few days.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of Morris Malone, a native of Ireland. If years of age, whose death was caused by injuries received by being caught in some machinery at the Spice Factory, No. 50 Prince-st. The accident of curred about noon on Monday, and the deceased sur-vived his injuries about six hours. Verdiet accord-ingly.

CHARGE OF FORGERY .- John Schaider, charles of Forgery.—John Schanger, a German, was vesterday arrested by officer Elder, of the Lower Poince Court, charged with forging the name of John Malinger, of No. 2 Park-place, to a promissory note for \$24\$; 34, dated April 19, 1851. The note was made payable to the order of H. M. Schingell, and Mr. Malinger alleges that his name was signed to it by the accused for the purpose of defrauding him. He was committed by Justice Ossorne to prison for trial.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING .- Chas. Horan, a lad ten years of age, whose parents reside at No. 8; Stone-st, was drowned on Saturday evening while bathing at Pier No. II East River. His body was yesterday recovered, upon which the Coroner held an inquest.

The Mile of Different Nations. English yards.

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